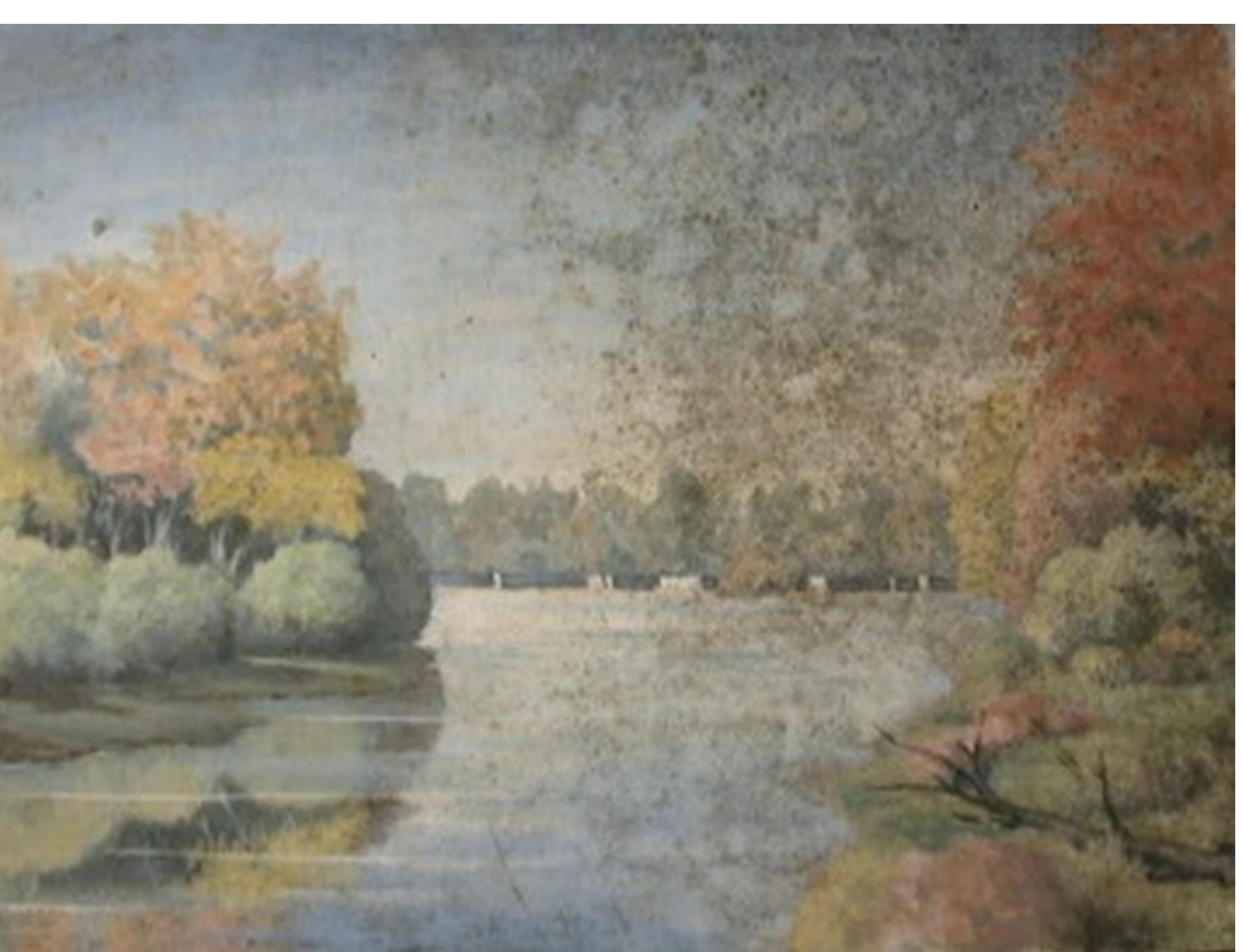




Insert 1 - ENRI

“Flooding our legacy”

- Archaeology tells us that men first walked trails along the Eno long before recorded history. Indians of the Eno, Shakori, and Occonechee tribes lived along the river when the first European explorers passed through. Some of the tribes merged in the late 17th century and established a village near present day Durham.
- Settlers moved in during the mid 1700's to set up farms and gristmills. More than 30 mills were located along the length of the Eno. Heavy rains caused raging floods called “freshets”, which would destroy many mills, along with fires and other natural disasters. The mills were rebuilt, the people and the communities continued.
- Efforts to establish Eno River State Park started in 1965, when the city of Durham proposed building a reservoir in the river valley. A group of concerned citizens led a campaign to save the Eno and formed the Association for the Preservation of the Eno River Valley. The association proposed a state park be established and, in May of 1972, the state of North Carolina approved the idea. The city of Durham withdrew its efforts to construct the reservoir and in 1975 the state, with help from the Eno River Association and the Nature Conservancy, opened the park with more than one thousand acres of land as NC's 16th State Park.



Insert 2 – FALA

“Drinking a legacy”

- Painting of the “Old Dam” at Falls of the Neuse by B.W. Wells circa 1978
- Prior to 1978, **flooding** of the Neuse River caused extensive damage to public and private properties including roadways, railroads, industrial sites and farmlands. The Falls Lake Project was developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers to control damaging floods and to supply a source of water for surrounding communities. Construction of the dam began in **1978 and was completed in 1981**. In addition to recreation opportunities, Falls Lake now provides flood and water-quality control, water supply, and fish and wildlife conservation.
- **Falls Lake State Recreation Area**
 - Water supply
 - Flood control
 - Fish and wildlife habitat
 - Recreation and water safety
- **There would be no Raleigh without Falls Lake**



From the sparkling waters of

Falls Lake



Insert 3 – HARI

“Teaching the next legacy”

- The upper Haw River was identified as a promising place for a state park through the NC Division of Parks and Recreation’s initiative, **New Parks for a New Century**. In 2004 it became **North Carolina’s 30th state park**.
- The park headquarters are located near the **headwaters** of the Haw River and the area was one of 12 sites in the state identified with the potential for state park development based on its natural resource value, recreation potential and proximity to urban areas underserved by the state parks system.
- The park began with an initial 300 acres of land just north of Greensboro and bordering both Guilford and Rockingham counties. The first major acquisition for the state park was the **Summit Center**, a Retreat and Conference Center previously owned by the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina. Known as the Summit Environmental
- Education Center (SEEC), the facility is now operated as the Division of Parks and Recreation's first residential environmental education center and also provides conference facilities which can be rented for group activities. In 2010, an additional 700 acres were purchased to add to the park.
- Traditional state park amenities for camping, picnicking and hiking opportunities are under development at this new park along the headwaters of the Haw River.



Insert 4 – HARO

“Erosion of a legacy”

- Ranger atop HARO circa 1950
- One of the most easterly mountain ranges in the state, the Sauratown Mountains are often called **"the mountains away from the mountains"** because they are separated from the nearby Blue Ridge Mountains. Prominent peaks in the Sauratown range rise from 1,700 feet to more than 2,500 feet in elevation and stand in bold contrast to the surrounding countryside, which averages only 800 feet in elevation.
- Named for the Saura Indians who were early inhabitants of the region, the Sauratown Mountains are the remnants of a once-mighty range of peaks. Over many millions of years, wind, water and other forces wore down the lofty peaks. **What remains** of these ancient mountains is the erosion-resistant quartzite, which now supports scenic ridges and knobs, including Moore's Knob, Moore's Wall, Cook's Wall, Devil's Chimney, Wolf Rock and Hanging Rock.
- In 1936, the Stokes County Committee for Hanging Rock and the Winston-Salem Foundation donated 3,096 acres of land to the state of North Carolina for the purpose of establishing **NC's 4th state park**. Additional land was added to the park as recently as 2015, bringing total acreage to more than 7,000.
- Many facilities in the park were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1935 and 1942. A concrete and earthen dam completed in 1938 impounded a 12-acre lake, and a stone bathhouse, diving tower and sandy beach also were built. Other facilities constructed by the CCC include a park road and parking area, a picnic area and shelter, and hiking trails. In 1991, the bathhouse was added to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Funds from the \$35 million state parks bond referendum approved by voters in 1993 paid for construction of Hanging Rock's new visitor's center. The fully accessible stone and wood structure offers an auditorium, exhibit room and a classroom for interpretation and education programs. It also houses the park office and serves as a contact station for the thousands of people who visit the park each year.



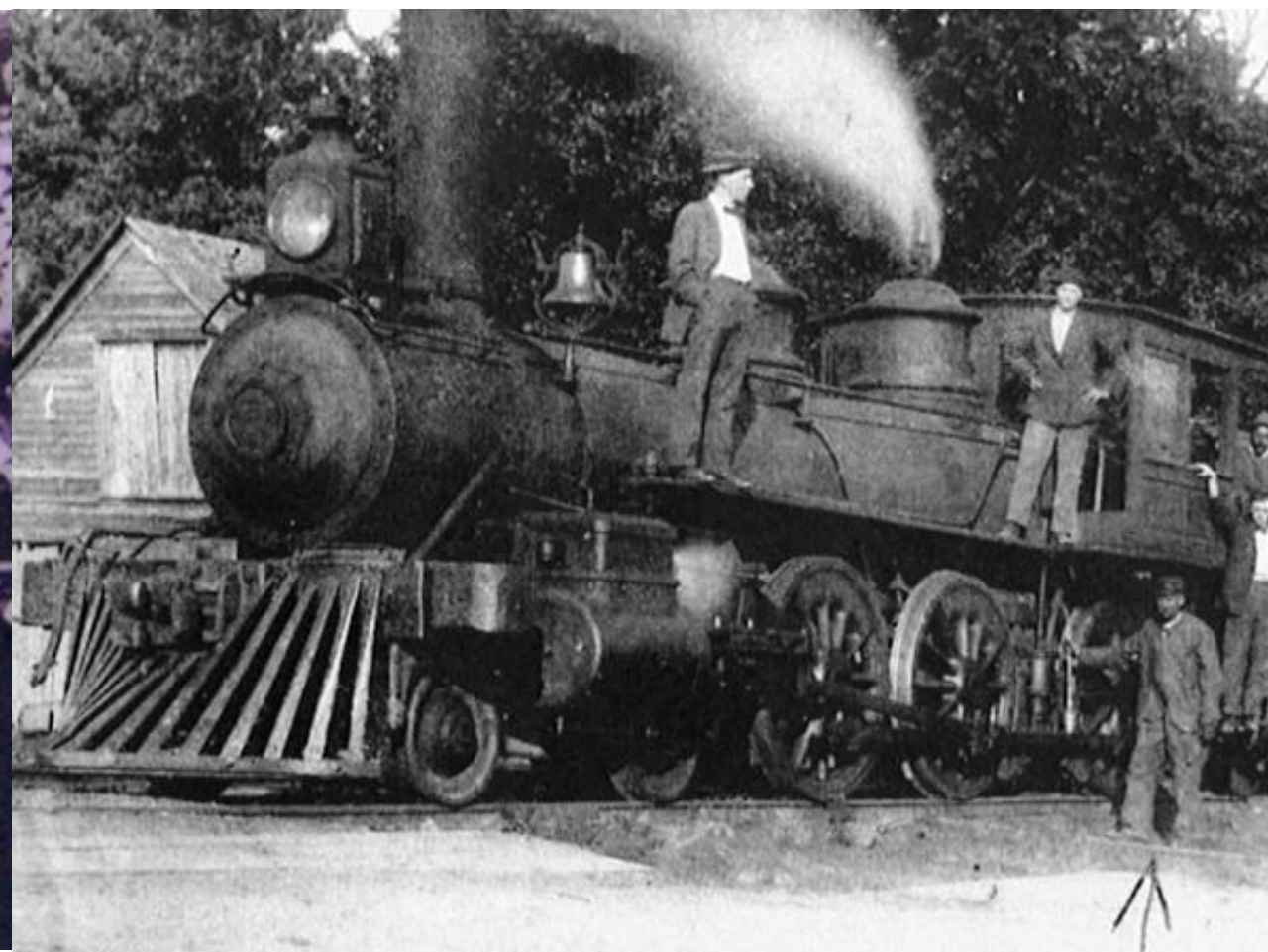
Insert 5 – KELA

“Drinking a legacy”

- **Construction of the John H. Kerr Dam, built between 1947 and 1952 on the Roanoke River**
- **Kerr Lake State Recreation Area**
 - Water supply
 - Flood control
 - Fish and wildlife habitat
 - Recreation and water safety
- The Occoneechee Indians once lived in the Kerr Lake area until they were dispersed by Nathaniel Bacon in 1676. Until that date, the Roanoke River was the main **transportation and supply route** for both Native Americans and early settlers. **Constant, regular flooding** of the river provided rich and productive farmland that sustained the area for generations.
- The development of cities and homes along the river and the increased demand for flood control and electricity led to the construction of the John H. Kerr Reservoir, named after the North Carolina congressman instrumental in the reservoir's development. Construction of this reservoir that straddles Virginia and North Carolina **began in 1946 and was completed in 1952**. In 1959 North Carolina leased land on the lake to establish its **1st state recreation area**.
- The Kerr Reservoir Commission was then created to govern the North Carolina parks bordering the lake. The N.C. Division of Parks and Recreation eventually took control of the seven recreation areas of the reservoir in 1975. In addition to water resource management, the reservoir provides fish and wildlife conservation, forest management and recreation.



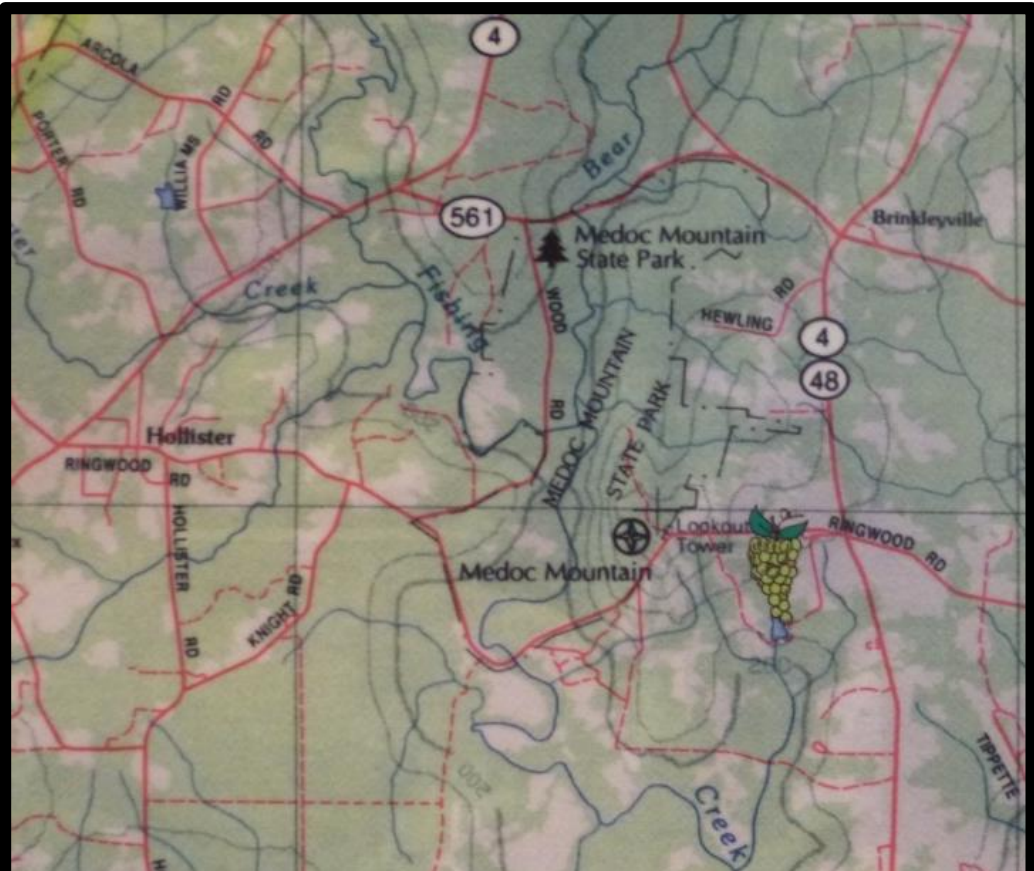
From the sparkling waters of
Kerr Lake



Insert 5b – KE LA

“Drowned legacy”

- Train trestle over Nutbush Creek (circa 1918), Engine Number 2 (circa 1918)
- Twenty-nine years before the first shovel turned over dirt for the construction of the Kerr Dam and lake region in 1947...
- ... there was a train trestle that crossed Nutbush Creek in Vance County. A forest fire had scorched the bridge, but it appeared safe.
- However, on March 27, **1918**, Engine Number 2 train (Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad?) fell through the bridge. Two brothers on board were killed.
- **So an entire train lies submerged at Kerr Lake!** It was also claimed that for years following the wreck, local picnickers would dive down and ring the submerged locomotive's bell!
- posting from a Kerr Lake bulletin board...
- "Our family owned a farm that had some land taken by the Corp to build the lake on Nutbush. My grandfather told me a story about that train 30 years ago. He saw it first hand. If I remember it right, what he said actually happened was the two brothers would stop the train at the bridge and one would **walk across** to other side then the second brother would set the train on automatic and get off and they let the train go over the bridge without anyone in it. When the train crossed the first man jumped up in and stopped it and waited for the second man to come over. He said **they did this for years** then a new bridge was built (or repairs were made to the old one) and the very first time they tried going over it with both aboard **it gave way**. I think he also said for some years when the lake first flooded the last boxcar was very visible as it floated up some and could be seen in clear, low water conditions. I also thought it was on Little Nutbush, not Big Nutbush , but may have that part wrong."



Insert 6 – MEMO - “Rocking a legacy”

- Medoc Mountain’s highest point reaches an elevation of only 325 feet above sea level. It is, rather, the core of what was once a mighty range of mountains - Medoc Mountain is what remains after millions of years of erosion. The eroded peaks were formed by volcanic action during the Paleozoic Age, about 350 million years ago. Sitting on the “FALL LINE”, to the west and north it’s only 11 miles to the next highest point of elevation. To the south it’s 1,000 miles to CUBA, and to the east there is no higher point of land until you travel 4,000 miles across the ocean to the straights of Gibraltar!!!
- An elongated structure of biotite granite, Medoc Mountain has effectively routed the streams of the area around itself and has resisted the erosion typical of the surrounding lowlands. The park sits near the fall line, an area where the hard, resistant rocks of the foothills give way to the softer rocks and sediments of the coastal plain. The northern and western faces of Medoc Mountain have very steep slopes, dropping 160 feet over a distance of less than a quarter mile. Such rugged terrain is unusual for the eastern piedmont.
- The mountain and surrounding land have long been used for agriculture. Once the property of Sidney Weller, a noted farmer and educator, the area was used for the cultivation of grapes in the 19th century. Weller produced a highly acclaimed wine known as Weller's Halifax and is credited with developing the American system of grape culture and winemaking. It was Weller who named the mountain "Medoc," after a province in the Bordeaux region of France famous for its vineyards. Following Weller's death in 1854, his land was sold. The vineyards continued to produce into the early 20th century, but the land was later subdivided, sold and used for the production of other crops. The vineyards disappeared, and little trace of them remains. The high ridge and the slopes of Little Fishing and Bear Swamp creeks are the only places in the area that have not been extensively cultivated. A grist mill operated in the area until the late 19th century.
- In the 1920s, a Boy Scout camp was built on the summit of the mountain and, a few years later, lumbermen cut the mountain forest for timber. In the early 1930s, a deposit of molybdenum was discovered near the summit. Exploration of the site occurred then and again in the late 1960s, scarring the land though no significant mining operations took place. For many years, local residents used the area for hunting, horseback riding and hiking. Numerous old roads and trails passing through the woods are evidence that these forests have long been enjoyed.
- In 1970, citizens proposed the creation of a state park in the area. In 1972, the Division of Parks and Recreation surveyed a five-county area for a suitable site and recommended Medoc Mountain and the surrounding land. The Halifax Development Commission obtained a one-year option to purchase timber on the mountain from Union Camp, allowing the state time to acquire 2,300 acres of land to establish NC’s 17th State Park.



Insert 7 — MARI

“Continuation of a legacy”

- **Grand opening of Mayo River State Park** 1948-07-03 - Scouts standing in a circle, saluting the American flag during the grand opening of Mayo River State Park.
- Began as a park....continues as a park
- Mayo River State Park was created in May 2003 when the North Carolina General Assembly authorized the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to set aside property along the Mayo River as a new unit of the state parks system. The river corridor park is being developed by the N.C. Division of Parks and Recreation through its **New Parks for a New Century** initiative. Mayo River State Park's interim facilities opened to the public on April 1, 2010 as **NC's 31st State Park**.
- Picturesque. Scenic. Tranquil. Rugged. Thrilling. Awesome. The Mayo River has long been a draw for paddlers. Whether you are a beginner or a seasoned paddler, your encounter with the Mayo River can be unforgettable. The river runs the gamut from a Sunday afternoon family float to a class III rapid thrill ride.
- Beginning in Virginia as two small forks, the Mayo's confluence is just below the North Carolina state line. It flows roughly 16 miles south to just below the town of Mayodan in Rockingham County before joining the Dan River. A class III rapid on the upper section offers quite a challenging run as paddlers dodge large rocks dotting the rushing waters. As the river's descent becomes more gradual, the float becomes a more leisurely paced and scenic journey with just a hint here and there of faster moving water.
- Several well-preserved **fish weirs** (fish traps) built by American Indians can be spotted while paddling the Mayo. Native settlements can be traced back thousands of years. Fragments of tobacco pipes, arrowheads and pottery have been found along the river banks and feeder streams.
- From July 3, 1948 until the early 1970s, the site was operated as a community park. The original park owner, former textile giant Washington Mills Company, commissioned internationally renowned architect Antonin Raymond, a protege of Frank Lloyd Wright, to design the park and its recreational buildings. Raymond's architectural design was intended to blend with the densely wooded surroundings. After working in Japan for a number of years on projects such as the famous Imperial Hotel, Raymond returned to the United States and opened a firm with partner Ladislav Rado. The park's massive picnic shelter, historically renovated, reflects Raymond's Japanese-style architectural influence. Unfortunately, a second park building by Raymond that served as a bathhouse for the former park had to be demolished due to deterioration. In its place stands new restroom facilities in similar architectural style. Some of the original blue slate stones from the former bathhouse floor are incorporated into the new building's flooring.



Insert 8 – PIMO

“Erosion of a legacy”

- Like the rocky escarpments in nearby Hanging Rock State Park, Pilot Mountain is a remnant of the ancient **Sauratown Mountains. A quartzite monadnock**, this rugged mountain rock has survived for millions of years while the elements have eroded surrounding peaks to a rolling plain.
- Pilot Mountain is capped by two prominent pinnacles. **Big Pinnacle**, with walls of bare rock and a rounded top covered by vegetation, rises 1,400 feet above the valley floor, the knob jutting skyward more than 200 feet from its base. Big Pinnacle is connected to **Little Pinnacle** by a narrow saddle. Visitors have easy access to the top of Little Pinnacle where the view encompasses hundreds of square miles of the Piedmont and the nearby mountains of North Carolina and Virginia.
- To the native Saura Indians, the earliest known inhabitants of the region, Pilot Mountain was known **as Jomeokee, the "Great Guide" or "Pilot."** It guided both Native Americans and early European hunters along a north-south path through the area. The Sauras were driven southward by the Cherokees, who subsequently occupied the area. Further settlement in the area was led by Moravians, but the population remained sparse during colonial times due to frontier turbulence created by an alliance between the Cherokees and the British.
- The mountain was mapped in 1751 by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson, father of President Thomas Jefferson. Pilot Mountain became **North Carolina's 14th state park** in 1968, due in large part to the efforts of a group of local citizens. Prior to that time, the mountain was a commercial tourist attraction. The Pilot Mountain Preservation and Park Committee proposed the establishment of Pilot Mountain as a state park in order to protect it and the surrounding area from further commercial development. Working with the conservation-minded owner of the property, Mrs. J.W. Beasley, the group secured options on the land and raised matching funds that made it possible to purchase the land with federal grants. In further support of the park, the committee acquired more than 1,000 acres of land along the **Yadkin River** that was added to the park in 1970. Additional acreage was later acquired, bringing the park to its present size of 3,703 acres. Today, Pilot Mountain stands as a monument to the desire and concern of a citizenry dedicated to preserving the natural resources of North Carolina.
- Learn about rural life in the past by visiting Horne Creek Farm. This state historic site is adjacent to the Yadkin River section of the park. Currently being restored to appear as it did in 1900, the farm is an educational center dedicated to preserving North Carolina's rural heritage. Visitors may experience North Carolina's agricultural past by participating in hands-on programs held on Saturdays and Sundays, April through October.



Insert 9 – WIUM

“Reclamation of a legacy”

- **The Company Mill on Crabtree Creek, circa 1929**
- Long before the first settlers, the area now known as William B. Umstead State Park was an **untamed land**. American bison, elk, bobcats and wolves roamed majestic forests of oak, hickory and beech. Native Americans later inhabited the land and developed a **“Trading Path”**. Such avenues included the Occoneche trail to the north and the Pee Dee trail to the south. In 1774, land grants opened the area for settlement.
- In the early 1800’s the Page family constructed a Mill, which became the economic and social center of the township. The Page Mill, later dubbed the **Company Mill**, ground wheat and corn for about 120 years. Perhaps the best-known site in Umstead, the remains of the Company Mill can be found near the southern end along the trail of the same name. A flood washed away the the main structure, but most of the dam **still stands**.
- One of the original millstones rests on the northeast side of Crabtree Creek, a reminder of what stood only a century ago
- **Forests were cleared** as agricultural interests sprouted. While early farming efforts were successful, poor cultivation practices and one-crop production led to **depletion and erosion of the soil**. During the Depression, farmers made futile attempts to grow cotton in worn-out soil around Crabtree Creek.
- In 1934, under the Resettlement Administration, federal and state agencies united to buy **5,000 acres** of this submarginal land to develop a recreation area. **The Civilian Conservation Corps**, as well as the Works Progress Administration, helped construct the site while providing much needed jobs. Four camps along with day-use and picnic facilities were built and the park opened to the public in 1937.
- The state purchased this area, known as Crabtree Creek Recreation Area, for **\$1 to become NC’s 8th State Park**. More facilities were built as the General Assembly made its first state parks division appropriation in the 1940s. In 1950, more than 1,000 acres of the park were established as a separate park for African-Americans. This area was named Reedy Creek State Park. Crabtree Creek Recreation Area was renamed a few years later after former **Governor William Bradley Umstead** because of his conservation efforts. In 1966, the Crabtree Creek and Reedy Creek areas were united under the same name; William B. Umstead State Park was open to everyone.